

OVE

Of disposition gentle and of wisdom,
Shakef. Hen. VIII.
Overtopping woman's power.
 As far as the soul *overstep* the body, so far its pains, or
 rather mournful sensations, exceed those of the carcase. *Harv.*
 3. To oblige; to make of less importance by superior ex-
 cellence.
 Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he
 should now grow less, and be *over-topped* by so great a con-
 junction. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

One whom you love,
 Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
 Rather than thus be *overtop*,
 Wou'd you not with his laurels crompt? *Swift.*
 To *OVERTRIP*. *v. a.* [over and trip.] To trip over; to
 walk lightly over.

In such a night,
 Did Thibe fearfully *overtip* the dew,
 And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
 And ran dismay'd away. *Shakef. March. of Venice.*

OVERTURE. *n. f.* [from *overture*, French.]
 1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.
 I will.

You had only in your silent judgment try'd it,
 Without more *overture*. *Shakef. Wm. Tale.*

2. Proposal; something offered to consideration.
 Mac Murgh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an
overture unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship
 thereof. *Devies on Ireland.*

All these fair *overtures*, made by men well esteem'd for
 honest dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*

We with open breast
 Stand ready to receive them, if they like
 Our *overture*, and turn not back perverse. *Milton.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted
 all *overtures* towards accommodation with great impor-
 tunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient supply offers itself to be seized by force or
 gained by fraud, human nature persuades us to hearken to the
 inviting *overture*. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*

Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating, and voting,
 according to their own little or much reason, abundance of
 indigested and abortive, many pernicious and foolish *overtures*
 would arise. *Swift.*

To *OVERTURN*. *v. a.* [over and turn.]
 1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength—which removeth
 the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Jab ix. 5.*

These will sometimes *overturn*, and sometimes swallow
 up towns, and make a general confusion in nature. *Burnet.*

This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas in God;
 which is an answer to this objection, but such an one as
overturns his whole hypothesis, and renders it useless and
 as unintelligible, as any of those he has laid aside. *Locke.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence,
 till we are secure that no form shall *overturn* what we help
 to build; there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathless fame,
 A woman's hand *overtums*. *Rowe.*

2. To over-power; to conquer.
 Pain excessive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTURNER. *n. f.* [from *overturn*.] Subverter.
 I have brought before you a robber of the publick treasure,
 an *overturner* of law and justice, and the destruction of the
 Sicilian province. *Swift.*

To *OVERVALUE*. *v. a.* [over and value.] To rate at too
 high a price.

We have just cause to stand in some fear, lest by thus
overvaluing their sermons they make the price and estima-
 tion of scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hester.*

To *OVERVEIL*. *v. a.* [over and veil.] To cover;
 The day begins to break, and night is fled;
 Whose pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakef.*

To *OVERVOTE*. *v. a.* [over and vote.] To conquer by plu-
 rality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted*
 by the major part of both houses, when they had used each
 their own freedom. *King Charles.*

To *OVERWATCH*. *v. n.* [over and watch.] To subdue with
 long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatch'd;
 Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
 Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
 Dissolv'd in sleep, and shrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*

OVERWATCHED. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.
 While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn him-
 self to pacify with sleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*

OVERWEAK. *adj.* [over and weak.] Too weak; too feeble.
 Paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the
 original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to resist the

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first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual,
 to constrain it. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

To *OVERWEARY*. *adj.* [over and weary.] To subdue with
 fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the sea,
 having been *over-wearied* with watching. *Dryden.*

To *OVERWEATHER*. *v. a.* [over and weather.] To batter
 by violence of weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,
 The skiffed bark puts from her native bay,
 Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind!
 How like the prodigal doth the return,
 With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged sails,
 Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind. *Shakef.*

To *OVERWEE*. *v. n.* [over and ween.] To think too highly;
 to think with arrogance.

To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought;
 especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hammer.*

Oh have I seen a hot *overweening* cur,
 Run back and bite, because he was with-held.
 My master hath sent for me, to whole feeling arrows I
 might be some ally, or I *overween* to think so. *Shakef.*

Lash hence these *overweening* rags of France,
 These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
 My eye's too quick, my heart *overween* too much.
 Unless my hand and strength could equal them. *Shakef.*

Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
 Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
 Study the best and highest things that are,
 But of thyself a humble thought retain. *Devon.*

They that *overween*,
 And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
 No anger find in thee. *Milton.*

He might have learnt
 Less *overweening*, since he fail'd in Job,
 Whose constant perseverance overcame
 Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Par. Reg.*

No man is so bold, rash, and *overweening* of his own
 works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason nor reve-
 lation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *over-
 weening* brain, works more powerfully on the perceptions
 and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of
 self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many cases,
 one with amazement hears the arguments, and is astonish'd
 at the obliquity of a worthy man who yields not to the evi-
 dence of reason. *Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,
 And scandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEENINGLY. *adv.* [from *overween*.] With too much
 arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To *OVERWEIGH*. *v. a.* [over and weigh.] To preponderate.
 Sharp and subtle discourses of wit, procure many times
 very great applause, but being laid in the balance with that
 which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *over-
 weighed*. *Hester, b. v. f. 7.*

My unfoild name, the austernefs of my life,
 Will so your accusation *overweigh*,
 That you shall stifle in your own report. *Shakef.*

OVERWEIGHT. *n. f.* [over and weight.] Preponderance.
 Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in
 respect of the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To *OVERWHELM*. *v. a.* [over and subelm.]
 1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.
 What age is this, where honest men,
 Plac'd at the helm,
 A sea of some foul mouth or pen,
 Shall *overwhelm* ? *Ben. Johnson.*

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
 With the hell hatred lie *overwhelm* thy heart. *Shakef.*

How trifling an apprehension is the shame of being laugh'd
 at by fools, when compared with that everlasting shame and
 astonishment which shall *overwhelm* the sinner, when he shall
 appear before the tribunal of Christ. *Rogers.*

Blind they rejoice, though now even now they fall;
 Death hastes amain; one hour *overwhelms* them all. *Pope.*

2. To overlook gloomily.
 Let the brow *overwhelm* it,
 As fearfully as doth a galled rook
 O'erhang and jutting his confounded bafe. *Shakef.*

An apothecary late I noted,
 In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
 Culling of simples. *Shakef. Rom. and Juliet.*

OVERWHELMINGLY. *adv.* [from *overwhelming*.] In such a
 manner as to overwhelm.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any
 known sin, nor imperitently betray their souls to ruin for
 that which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in
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respect of the acquiescent, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in re-
 gard of the pernicious consequents. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWISE. *v. a.* [over and wise.] Wife to affectation.
 Make not thyself *overwise*. *Ecl. vii. 16.*

OVERWROUGHT. *part.* [over and wrought.]
 1. Labour'd too much.
 Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to
 give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as under-
 wrought: too much labour often takes away the spirit, by
 adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but
 a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults,
 but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

2. Work'd all over.
 Of Gothic structure was the northern side,
Overwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*

3. It has in *Shakespeare* a sense which I know not well how to
 reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore
 conclude it misprinted for *overwrought*; that is, *overreached* or
 cheated.

By some device or other,
 The villain is *overwrought* of all my money:
 They say this town is full of cozenage. *Shakef.*

OVERWORN. *part.* [over and worn.]
 1. Worn out; subdued by toil.
 With watching *overworn*, with cares oppress'd,
 Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.
 The jealous *overworn* widow and herself,
 Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakef.*

OVERYEA'RED. *adj.* [over and year.] Too old.
 Among them dwelt
 A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyear'd*. *Fairfax.*

OVERZEALOUS. *adj.* [over and zealous.] Too zealous.
 It is not of such weighty necessity to determine one way
 or the other, as some *overzealous* for or against the immu-
 tability of the soul, have been forward to make the world
 believe. *Locke.*

UGHT. *n. f.* [aphre, that is, a *whit*, Saxon. This word is
 therefore more properly written *ought*. See *UGHT*.] Any
 thing; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part but the
 bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest
 footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He asked him if he saw *ought*.
 To do *ought* good never will be our task;
 But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Universal Lord! be bounteous still
 To give us only good; and if the night
 Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
 Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

UGHT. *verb imperfect*. [This word the etymologists make
 the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a present signification.]
 1. [Preterite of *owe*.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been
 indebted.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to
 that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute of the
 love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason fought,
 That followed, fit, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryden.*

2. To be obliged by duty.
 Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret
 law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*

Morals critics *ought* to show.
 She acts just as the *ought*. *Pope.*

3. To be fit; to be necessary.
 If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one that can
 speak the language already. *Locke.*

OVIFORM. *adj.* [from *ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape
 of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *ovi-
 form*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity. *Barn.*

OVIPAROUS. *adj.* [from *ovum* and *paris*, Latin.] Bringing forth
 eggs; not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *oviparous*, is a plain sign
 of providence. *Mare's Ant. against Atheism.*

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at first
 conceived in them to serve them for many years laying. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *n. f.* [from *Fr. uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of
 different value in different denominations of weight. In troy
 weight, an *ounce* is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight,
 twenty-four grains.

The blood he hath lost,
 Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
 By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country. *Shakef.*

A sponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-six grains; the
 same sponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* six drams
 and three quarters. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *n. f.* [from *Fr. once*, French; *onza*, Spanish.] A lynx; a
 panther.

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The *ounce*,
 The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
 Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw
 In hillocks. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

OUFRE. *n. f.* [from *ouff*, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.
 Nan Page and my little son, we'll drest
 Like urchins, *ouffes*, and fairies, green and white. *Shak.*

OU'PHEN. *n. f.* [from *ouph*.] Elfish.
 Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
 Ye moon shine revellers and shades of night,
 You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,
 Attend your office. *Shakespeare.*

OUR. *pron. poss.* [from *our*, Saxon.]
 1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.
 You shall

Lead our first battle, brave Macduff, and we
 Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shakespeare.*

Our wit is given almighty God to know,
 Our will is given to love him being known;
 But God could not be known to us below,
 But by his works which through the sense are shown.
 So in our little world this foul of ours
 Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
 Doth use on divers objects divers powers,
 And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.
 Edmund, whose virtue in this instance,
 So much commands itself, you shall be *ours*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou that hast fashion'd twice this foul of *ours*,
 So that the is by double title thine, *Davies.*

Be *ours*, who e'er thou art,
 Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*

Taxallan, shook by Montezuma's powers,
 Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of know-
 ledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*: it is not
 enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections,
 unless we chew them over again, they will not give us
 strength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for receiving
 grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

OURSELVES. *reciprocal pronoun*. [the plural of myself.]
 1. We; not others.
 We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great
 deal farther than we usually do, would we find out but some
 fit denominations to signify them by. *Locke.*

2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.
 Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,
 The sea is *ours*, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

OURSELF is used in the regal style.
 To make society
 The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*
 Till supper-time alone. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

We *ourself* will follow
 In the main battle. *Shakespeare.*

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would
 denude *ourself* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

OUSE. *n. f.* Tanners bark. *Ainsworth.*

OUSEL. *n. f.* [from *oupe*, Saxon.] A blackbird.
 The merry lark her mattins sings aloft,
 The thrush replies, the mavis defiant plays,
 The *ousel* thrills, the ruddock warbles soft;
 So goodly all agree, with sweet consent,
 To this day's merriment. *Spenser.*

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
 With orange tawney bill. *Shakespeare.*

Thrushes and *ousels*, or blackbirds, were commonly sold
 for three pence a-piece. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To *OUSTRY*. *v. a.* [from *ouster*, French.] To vacate; to take
 away.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly,
 and thereby wagger of law *ousted*, which discouraged many
 suits. *Hale.*

OUT. *adv.* [from *ut*, Saxon; *ut*, Dutch.]
 1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroidery shining,
 Looks charming with a slighter lining;
 The *out*, if Indian figures stain,
 The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

2. It is generally oppos'd to *in*.
 That blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes be-
 cause his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in
 love. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a state of disclosure.
 Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas
 leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.
 Nature her custom holds,
 Let flame say what it will; when these are gone,
 The woman will be *out*. *Shakespeare.*